

HAYES got four years in the White House, by virtue of the courage and fidelity of the Louisiana R-turning Board. Anderson gets two years in the penitentiary because he was true to his oath and faithfully performed his duty, and though the country from Maine to Maryland is unable to conceal its indignation at the occupant of the presidential mansion has not yet found exactly where he stands with reference to the question. If Rutherford B. Hayes is honestly entitled to the office he holds, then Thomas C. Anderson has been guilty of no crime for which he ought to be punished, and the former should spare no effort to undo the wrong that has been perpetrated upon the latter through the malice and hatred of their political foes. If Anderson deserves the punishment that has been inflicted upon him, then Hayes is only a base usurper who ought to be hurled from place and power, and so long as he quietly ignores the injustice of the persecution to which Anderson has been subjected—if it is persecution—so long will there be people who will look upon his course as a tacit acknowledgment upon his part that his title to the presidency is obscured. It may be argued that his hands are tied—that he has no power to act in the premises. While this may be true it ought not to prevent him from exercising his moral influence in behalf of his outraged friend, and the men who voted for Mr. Hayes would feel decidedly grateful just now if he could muster up enough courage to show that he is right and about it.

PROFESSOR H. L. HOLWOOD, Principal of the Princeton High School, has resigned unconditionally. The failure of the School Board to enforce the rules, or punish with expulsion those who persistently violated them, is doubtless the cause of this step on the part of the Professor.

KANE COUNTY, ILL., now has twenty-four cheese and butter factories, some of which are very extensive, and several new ones are about to be established. The dairy business is a growing and profitable one in that county. A large amount of capital is invested in it, and the revenue derived therefrom is gradually making "old Kane" one of the wealthiest, as it always has been one of the most enlightened and progressive, counties in the West.

THE Philadelphia Press believes that unless there is a change in the attitude of parties in Pennsylvania in the course of a few months, there will be three gubernatorial candidates in the field, and says: "The Greenback and Labor parties will probably unite on the same candidate. They cannot elect their nominee, but they will render the issue doubtful between the Republicans and Democrats."

THE Springfield Register announces that heretofore Ex-Gov. Palmer will control its editorial columns and be responsible for the sentiments contained therein. We always regarded the ex-governor as one of the most generous men in the state; but when he volunteers to be responsible for all the vagaries of Lou Southern (who is retained on the editorial staff) he assumes a load which even his good nature and broad shoulders are hardly adequate to carry.

THE Indianapolis Journal opposed the silver bill, but it comes down hard on this effect. "We think the President should sign the bill. Its passage is evidently demanded by the people, and recent votes show that it can and will be passed by both houses of Congress over his veto. A veto can do no good, and may do harm by prolonging debate, intensifying public feeling, and adding to the anxiety of the people which have already been sufficiently aroused on both sides."

IS a letter to a Philadelphia friend, in regard to charges against him Secretary Sherman writes:

"You are mistaken in one thing, and that is that I ever wrote a letter to Anderson, or ever did anything in Louisiana which could even be construed into wrong. I believe the element in Louisiana that is endeavoring to stir up these persecutions are acknowledging that they cannot assail me except by perjury and forgery. They sought to do this through Anderson and Mrs. Jenks, but this utterly failed, and I have now letters from each of them that no such letter was received or was ever written. I do not fear the investigation of any act or mine connected with public office, and highly defy any inquiry or investigation that may be made. I neither claim to be better than other men, nor am I, but in my public duty I have never consciously done a single act that I would not have spread before the world without apology and explanation."

Just Received, all the latest styles of Spring Hats, by Mrs. L. W. Hunt, corner of Merchant and Main streets, opposite the Postoffice.

THE REPUBLICAN FEELING.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Feb. 20.
The house was yesterday the scene of a very lively political discussion. The immediate theme was the Louisiana prosecutions, and it opened up the whole subject of reconciliation. It must be said on behalf of the Democrats who made a rather sorry show, that they hardly had a fair chance. The weight of ability and of argument was altogether on the Republican side. Mr. Eugene Hale, of Maine, and General Garfield, of Ohio, were the chief speakers, and they gave candid, earnest and vigorous expression to the Republican sentiment of the country.

Their utterances are more significant because both of these able gentlemen are warm friends of the President and have looked with favor on his Southern policy. Mr. Hale frankly said that at the beginning he had watched the President's experiments with hope, and had believed it would meet with a generous return. In that expectation he had been utterly disappointed. Instead of reconciliation on the other side, he had even pledged faith broken, the most solemn pledges trampled on, and the most relentless political proscriptions deliberately and systematically enforced. Mr. Hale justly denounced the recent action of the Louisiana authorities as a wanton and wicked violation of all public honor.

General Garfield was equally earnest. He struck a still higher key and took a still broader survey. As the leading representative of the President's own State, he is naturally and properly the friend of the President and the advocate of the President's policy so far as it is consistent with Republican convictions and with the public welfare. He threw a vivid and suggestive picture in a single stroke when he said the President is an optimist whose faith and hope are larger than that of most persons. How true! The President had gone to the verge in pacification—perhaps beyond it—and the response of the South had been proscription and persecution. When asked whether the President had been supported by the Republicans of the North in his efforts for reconciliation, General Garfield made the capital answer, "Yes, just so far as they had reason to believe a reciprocity of feeling would follow his efforts"—which is the exact truth, admirably spoken. Again General Garfield said the number of those who distrusted the result of the President's policy was increasing hour by hour, not because they wanted to doubt it, but because events were forcing them to do so. Then he rang out the declaration that Packard had been honestly elected—a belief which the Republicans of the whole country will applaud, as those of the House applauded it. And he closed by sharply turning on the Democracy, and showing that, while every effort towards conciliation was made on the Republican side, there was nothing on the other but persistent and malignant attempts to stir up strife and discord.

General Garfield is a true Republican—brave, liberal, sincere and candid. He honestly desires a broad national policy, but he yields nothing of that highest and truest Republicanism which is the safety of the Republic. He and Mr. Hale spoke the true Republican feeling Congress applauded, the country will indorse it, and the White House ought to realize it.

TILDEN AND SOUTHERN CLAIMS.
"The most unfortunate incident of the late Presidential election," says the Mobile (Ala.) Register, "was the letter written by Mr. Tilden a short time before the election, saying he would veto any bill proposed to pay Southern war claims."

That letter, it seems, is the one great sin for which the Southern people cannot grant forgiveness. Wherever Tilden's name is mentioned at the South it is greeted with a sneer or a curse. The idea that the government owes and ought to pay all damages occasioned by the war is so firmly imbedded in the Southern mind that it will take two or three generations to root it out. As a question of policy, they sometimes say they do not expect payment, and do not propose to ask it, but when they discuss "principles," as they call it, nine out of every ten of them will tell you that if the government had any respect for justice, their claims would have been paid long ago. That they have not more persistently demanded their payment is evidence of the "charity and forbearance of the Southern people." Future aspirants for the Presidency will take warning from the fate of Tilden. No Democrat can be elected President without the votes of the "solid South," and while the "solid South" may not ask a pledge for the payment of Southern claims, it will support no one who is pledged against payment. The first Democratic House of Representatives after the war was but little else than an organized raid on the United States Treasury. While, with a great flourish of trumpets, it reduced the expenses of the government a few dollars, it did more to encourage the army of government claimants than had ever been done. The "solid South" is the Democratic party, the "solid South" owns the war claims, and if she gets the power, will do herself justice by paying them. Make a note of it.

This last letter of Mr. Stanley is unusually interesting. He begins by relating how the Wangmans grined with delight as they approached Zanzibar. From Shanghai to Zanzibar the Wangmans and Maubert, while gleaming snow-white among the far-off verdure, were glimpses of Magawana, and even Tibb Tib so far forgot himself as to send the Wangmans to the Said bin Salim. The touching devotion of the Packumbas will take its place in history.

THE TELEPHONE.

That which would have seemed impossible a few years since, is now regarded as the legitimate fruit of our mental development and inventive genius. The telegraph, sub-marine cable, and telephone, have each in its successive turn been thought the crowning marvel of the age. That a speech pronounced in Boston should report itself over the wires to an audience in Brooklyn, and a hymn played in New York should be audible in Washington, is indeed wonderful. But is it not equally wonderful that R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y., can through his peculiar system of diagnosis, and without seeing the patient, obtain as accurate and perfect a knowledge of most chronic diseases as though he had made a personal examination? And is it not reasonable to suppose that as great progress has been made in the occult sciences as in the more tangible and readily-demonstrable problems of metaphysics, where each new invention is but the logical sequence of the one that precedes it? The failure of physicians to fulfill their promises has created a wide-spread feeling of distrust; but is it right to condemn all physicians because the greed or ignorance of a few induced them to do wrong? Many are prejudiced against Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines, and erroneously fancy them to be "loggers," but was not the doctor repeatedly disclaimed their ability to cure cancer, or give other than temporary relief where the lung was half wasted away? By dealing fairly with the people, he has earned their confidence, and built up a practice so large in the treatment of chronic diseases that the erection of the Grand Invalids' Hotel, at Buffalo, N. Y., to accommodate his patients, became a necessity. At an expense of nearly half a million dollars he has erected the largest and most complete sanatorium in the world.—Buffalo News.

A REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.

Philadelphia Ledger Int.
It is an extraordinary coincidence that in every contest for a seat in the present Democratic House of Representatives in Washington, the Democratic claimant has been right and the Republican claimant wrong. Such coincidences are in the nature of marvels. The doctrine of chances is very strongly against their occurrence in such unbroken line as that which marks the present session. Some years ago, when the Republicans controlled the House, it happened that Republican claimants were generally adjudged to be the right ones, but we failed to call to mind a session when the Republican was voted in every time. Occasionally a Democrat was allowed to go through, by way of furnishing an exception, in order to prove the whole-someness of the rule. But the majority of the present House do not admit exceptions. Doubtless some of the Democratic contestants were right, but the unbroken uniformity of the decisions of a Democratic House in favor of Democratic claimants, and the decisions in the Colorado and California cases, upon a wide basis for suspicion that the scales of political justice are not held by equitable hands and that the adjustment of Congressional election cases are not the judicial judgments they used to be in the olden time at the Capitol of the nation.

AFTER all the talk there is little prospect for any legislation bearing upon the improvement of the common school system of Kentucky this year. This leads the Courier-Journal to remark: "One-third of the entire voting population of Kentucky cannot read the ticket they vote, and 150,000 children are growing up in ignorance of the mere elements of an English education." The Courier-Journal is level-headed on one thing, and that is the school question. It has hammered away at the education question with the pertinacity that ought to have accomplished something.

THE exportation of forest tree seeds is assuming dimensions in this country. California sends \$10,000 worth per year. The principal purchases are made for Germany, Austria, England, and the colonies in Australia and New Zealand, and at present the demand exceeds the supply. The seeds of the Oregon pine, known also as the yellow fir, are most in demand. The timber of that tree is as good as British oak for ship-building, and has been found sound after 18 years' use for this purpose. The South Sea colonies are planting the California red-wood tree extensively.

THE Roman Catholic population of the New England States, at the close of 1877, numbered 900,000, controlled by 594 priests, and having 508 churches, 167 chapels and stations, 2 colleges, 168 ecclesiastical students, 86 academies and select schools, 15 asylums and 6 hospitals. This is the one hundredth year since the introduction of Roman Catholicism into Boston, and the anniversary is to be celebrated.

A LAW fixing the maximum rates for passengers and freight in Missouri, goes into effect next month. By an act of the Legislature in 1868, the Missouri Pacific, the Hannibal and St. Joseph, the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs, the Iron Mountain, St. Louis & Kansas City, the Northern, and the St. Louis & San Francisco, were released from the State interference for ten years. The term is just expiring. The roads have been charging four and a half and five cents a mile. The law will reduce the rate to three cents on the main lines and four cents on the branches.

THE immigration from the older States into Nebraska, Kansas and Texas is increasing rapidly. It is predicted that the population of Kansas and Texas will be doubled within a year if the new comers continue to crowd in as they have been for the past six months.

TELEGRAPHIC WASHINGTON.

WHAT WILL HAYES DO?
Some say He will, and Some say He won't.

Anderson Sentenced.

THE LAST TIDAL WAVE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 25.—Opinions differ very much as to what course the President will take in regard to the Silver bill. Many persons believed on Saturday that the bill would receive the President's approval, and they founded their belief on the statements of officials who were supposed to reflect the President's views. To-day the same persons say that they have changed their opinion, and now expect an Executive veto. The President, so far as can be learned, has said nothing to indicate positively what he will do with the measure, which will be laid before him to-day. Inquiry of several Senators showed a diversity of opinion as to the President's probable action.

Senator Allison said: "I don't know what the President will do, but my opinion is, that the bill will not be signed."

Senator Hamlin said: "I have not the slightest knowledge what the President intends doing, anything more than the man in the moon. I don't believe the President knows himself."

Senator Chaffee said: "I believe the President will sign the bill. It would be a petty spite not to do it, in the face of the two-thirds vote in both branches of Congress."

Friends of Senator Jones, of Nevada, say that the passage of the Silver bill insures his re-election to the Senate, contingent, of course, upon the election of a Republican Legislature.

The Treasury Department bought out of the bullion fund, on Monday last, enough silver, at 53 1/2 pence to run all the mints for thirty days, even if the Silver bill becomes a law immediately. This purchase was made in anticipation of the passage of the bill, and the temporary rise in silver. It is believed at the department that the rise in silver will not be permanent, but that the price has been put up by speculators, with the idea that the Government would have to enter the market and buy largely at once, which is not the case.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 25.—Thomas Anderson was called before the bar this morning. The motion in arrest of judgment was overruled, and when asked if he had anything to offer before his sentence, Anderson said that he considered his case a cruel persecution under the terms of law that he was in the power of the court, and ready to receive his sentence. Judge Whitaker answered that the accused had had a fair trial before an impartial jury, and that the verdict was fully justified by the evidence. He then sentenced Anderson, in consequence of the recommendation of the jury to the mercy of the court, to the lowest term under the law—two years at hard labor in the State Penitentiary, and costs. A suspension appeal was granted, returnable on Wednesday. A motion to transfer the case of Wells, Kemmer and Casanova to the United States Court was filed, and will be heard on Wednesday, March 6.

PANAMA, Feb. 16.—The Star and Herald accounts from Callao, of effects of the tidal wave, say the alarm is indescribable and damage incalculable. The oldest inhabitants state they have never seen anything to compare with the scenes of Sunday and Monday, Jan. 27th and 28th. The sea is covered with floating debris and immense waves thirty and forty feet high break over the mole and along the whole coastline, spreading havoc and destruction around them. Most of the wooden structures built for the Pacific Steam Navigation Co., and for other purposes, have been swept away. Coal for the English company, 2,000 tons, has disappeared, and merchandise on the dock has been completely ruined. The wheat mole, Chincinto mole, and Moigno's mole, are destroyed. Various timber yards, coal deposits and bathing establishments were greatly damaged. The railroad running from the dock to Chincinto, has been completely undermined. Right persons were drowned. At Piquiza, the condenser was broken to pieces, and a considerable quantity of coal and salt-petre lost. In Iniquique, the earthquake shock was terrific and threw the whole town into a state of consternation and alarm. It lasted one minute and thirty seconds. This main shock was followed during the night by forty minor shocks. Landslides are reported along the railway. In Larivira, several houses fell and the steamer Karnak is reported lost.

TRENTON, Feb. 25.—Jacob R. Freese, for embezzling funds of depositors of the State Savings Bank, was sentenced, to day, to three years in state prison, and two years for conspiracy to defraud, five years altogether. Louis K. Freese and Harry Freese, same offense, six months each in the county jail.

Choler Measles at Mr. Vary's old stand for 25 cents. [Feb 16-21w]

WHAT A CALIFORNIA GARDEN CONTAINS.—The San Diego News sums up a garden in that city, owned by a Mr. Bayley:

A guava tree, one and one-half years old, loaded with blossoms; a Sicily lemon, five years old, eighteen inches in circumference, on which are a number of lemons, one of which is one foot in circumference; a citron tree covered with blossoms; a pumalo orange, three years; one of the oranges now hanging on it measures one foot four inches in circumference; a Tahiti lemon, in full bloom; an orange seedling, only four years old, fifteen feet high; a pomegranate, two years old this season, bore twenty-four pomegranates; a Chinese lemon, three years old, hanging full of lemons; a nectarine, one year old, eight feet high; an olive, three and a half years old, eighteen feet high; a mandarin orange, four years old, on which were over four hundred blossoms a few weeks since. Besides these there are other varieties of limes, a Turkish fig tree, the white Asher fig, Maltese blood orange, Japanese persimmon, peach, etc.

GEN. SHERMAN does not seem to share in his wife's beliefs. A Washington letter says: "Gen. Sherman danced the lancers with great vivacity at Mrs. Lowry's party a few nights since, for he doesn't share his wife's prejudices about dancing; and when asked if the people's death wouldn't prevent his tripping the light fantastic, he answered: 'No, indeed; what do I care for popes? They can make another pope.'"

MACON COUNTY COURT.

MONDAY, FEB. 25.
Court convened at one o'clock p. m., and disposed of cases as follows:
Arundel Warren vs. W. H. Culbertson, et al. Trial by court; decision reserved.
Rebecca Brownlee vs. Reuben Brownlee. Defendant defaulted; damages assessed at \$134.

In the case of Isaac Vantree vs. A. M. Gora, previously tried, damages assessed at \$2,241.
Samuel McRoberts vs. Fred. Abholz. Dismissed by plaintiff.

Kate M. Chambers vs. John H. Myers, et al. Trial by court, pending which adjourned to 8 o'clock Tuesday morning.

TUESDAY, FEB. 26.
Court convened pursuant to adjournment.

The case of assessment roll No. 2 was continued, after which the case of Chambers vs. Myers was resumed and occupied the attention of the court during the morning.

Adjourned to one o'clock p. m.

PRINCETON, ILL., Feb. 25.—Some persons entered the Princeton Tribune office during Saturday night and emptied about forty cases of type upon the floor. No clue as yet in the perpetrators of the outrage.

HAVE YOU TRIED IT.

We refer to that most remarkable compound, Dr. Morris Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound, for coughs, colds, blood-spitting, weak lungs, croup, whooping cough, asthma, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs and throat. Probably no similar preparation ever before so quickly found its way into public favor as this. Its sale in our community is simply enormous. Those who have been disappointed in other so-called remedies, are specially invited to try this. Be sure to get the genuine Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound. There are imitations in the market. Trial size, 10 cents. Regular sizes, 50 cents and One Dollar. For sale by Doctor A. J. Stoner Druggist, Decatur, Ill.

Very pleasant, and always effective is Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup, and no physic required. Ask us.

Feb. 1—d&wmo

See the new styles of shoes at Barber & Baker's.

THE Great Popularity of the "Old English" Buck Gloves and Gauntlets has induced parties, both in Decatur and surrounding towns, to sell inferior gloves under this name. None are genuine unless stamped "Geo. Ott" on the inside, and to be had only of

Oct. 2—d&wmo

NEWEST PATTERNS OF SMITH'S "ENGLISH" Tapestry Ingrains, \$1.00 per yard, at Dec 24 d&wmo

Leave Orders at Abel & Locke's exclusive carpet store for whitewashing, painting, patching, plastering and repairing cisterns. All orders promptly attended to.

Feb. 11—d&w

Great Bargains in Carpets and Window Shades, at Linn & Struggles'.

Jan 28—d&w

DECATUR BUILDING AND BRICK PIT ASSOCIATION.—By order of the Board of Directors a fifth series of the capital stock of said Association will be issued, to date from the first Tuesday of March. Subscriptions received and information for applied at the office of Warren & Durfee.

H. M. WATKINS, President.
B. K. DUFFEE, Secretary.
Feb. 15—d&w

REDEMPTION NOTICES.
To J. K. Needer, or whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that at a sale of lands and town lots for state, county and special taxes, made in pursuance of law, in the county of Macon and state of Illinois, on the 23rd day of June, A. D. 1876, for the taxes for the year 1875, I purchased the following described tract of land, to-wit: Lot 4, east half south-west quarter section 20, township 10 north, range 2 east of the third P. M., taxed in the name of William Benton, and that the time of the redemption thereof from said sale will expire on the 23rd day of June, A. D. 1878. JOHN N. BILLS.

To Peter Hill, or whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that at a sale of lands and town lots for state, county and special taxes, made in pursuance of law, in the county of Macon and state of Illinois, on the 23rd day of June, A. D. 1876, for the taxes for the year 1875, I purchased the following described tract of land, to-wit: Lots 9, 10, 11 and 12, northeast quarter of northeast quarter of township 10 north, range 2 east of the third P. M., taxed in the name of Peter Hill, and that the time of the redemption thereof from said sale will expire on the 23rd day of June, A. D. 1878. JOHN N. BILLS.

To James Foster, or whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that at a sale of lands and town lots for state, county and special taxes, made in pursuance of law, in the county of Macon and state of Illinois, on the 23rd day of June, A. D. 1876, for the taxes for the year 1875, I purchased the following described tract of land, to-wit: Lot 4, east half south-west quarter section 20, township 10 north, range 2 east of the third P. M., taxed in the name of James Foster, and that the time of the redemption thereof from said sale will expire on the 23rd day of June, A. D. 1878. JOHN N. BILLS.

Feb 24-25w

HAYS & BARTHOLOMEW. ONE-PRICE CASH HOUSE, 25 NORTH WATER STREET, DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

ABOUT TWENTY SETS
ALASKA MINK, SEAL AND MINK FURS,
AT LESS THAN COST.

Our Entire Stock of DRESS GOODS, except BLACK SILKS, BLACK CASHMERES and BLACK ALPAQAS and MOHAIRS, AT COST.

Balance of our Stock of White and Colored BLANKETS, BEAVERS, FUR BEAVERS and HEAVY FLANNELS, AT COST.

Prices on all Goods, except Domestic Goods reduced.

A splendid time to buy Goods for CASH.

Decatur, Jan. 4, 1878. d&w

S. EINSTEIN'S CLEARANCE SALE OF DRY GOODS!

I will, from this day, sell my Entire Stock of DRESS GOODS, CASHMERES, BLACK ALPAQAS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, SHAWLS, Etc., at COST. Also, my Entire Stock of

NOTIONS!

and Ladies' and Gent's FURNISHING GOODS. Call and examine my prices before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place—

NO. 21 NORTH WATER STREET
Decatur, Jan. 5, 1878. d&w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Assignee's Notice.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Samuel H. Straly, a bankrupt. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt are notified to call at my place of business and make immediate settlement. J. W. EHRMAN, Assignee.

Dissolution Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of Brooker & McClure was dissolved by mutual consent, Feb. 22, 1878. The business will hereafter be conducted by H. K. Brooker, who will collect all debts due and assume all liabilities of the late firm. GEO. D. McCLURE, H. K. BROOKER.

Redemption Notices.

To R. F. Hargrave, or whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that at a sale of lands and town lots for state, county and special taxes, made in pursuance of law, in the county of Macon and state of Illinois, on the 23rd day of June, A. D. 1876, for the taxes for the years 1874 and 1875, I purchased the following described land, to-wit: Lot 4, north-west quarter northeast quarter section 8 township 18, range 4 east, two acres, taxed in the name of R. F. Hargrave; and that the time of the redemption thereof from said sale will expire on the 23rd day of June, A. D. 1878.

To W. W. Johnson, or whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that at a sale of lands and town lots for state, county and special taxes, made in pursuance of law, in the county of Macon and state of Illinois, on the 23rd day of June, A. D. 1876, for the taxes for the year 1875, I purchased the following described land, to-wit: Lot 4, north-west quarter section 21, township 10, range 1 east, 13 1/2 acres, taxed in the name of W. W. Johnson; and that the time of the redemption thereof from said sale will expire on the 23rd day of June, A. D. 1878.

To W. W. Johnson, or whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that at a sale of lands and town lots for state, county and special taxes, made in pursuance of law, in the county of Macon and state of Illinois, on the 23rd day of June, A. D. 1876, for the taxes for the year 1875, I purchased the following described land, to-wit: Lot 4, north-west quarter section 21, township 10, range 1 east, 13 1/2 acres, taxed in the name of W. W. Johnson; and that the time of the redemption thereof from said sale will expire on the 23rd day of June, A. D. 1878.

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HAYES got four years in the White House, by virtue of the courage and ability of the Louisiana returning Board. Anderson gets two years in the penitentiary because he was true to his oath and faithfully performed his duty, and though the country from Maine to Maryland is unable to conceal its indignation the occupant of the presidential mansion has not yet found exactly where he stands with reference to the question. If Rutherford B. Hayes is honestly entitled to the office he holds, then Thomas C. Anderson has been guilty of no crime for which he ought to be punished, and the former should spare no effort to undo the wrong that has been perpetrated upon the latter through the malice and hatred of their political foes. If Anderson deserves the punishment that has been inflicted upon him, then Hayes is only a base usurper who ought to be hauled from place and power, and so long as he quietly ignores the injustice of the persecution to which Anderson has been subjected—if it is persecution so long will there be people who will look upon his course as a tacit acknowledgment upon his part that his title to the presidency is obscured. It may be urged that his hands are tied—that he has no power to act in the premises. While this may be true it ought not to prevent him from exercising his moral influence in behalf of his outraged friend, and the men who voted for Mr. Hayes would feel decidedly grateful just now if he could muster up enough courage to show that he is right in all about it.

PROFESSOR H. L. BOLTWOOD, Principal of the Princeton High School, has resigned unconditionally. The failure of the School Board to enforce the rules, or punish with expulsion those who persistently violated them, is doubtless the cause of this step on the part of the Professor.

KANE COUNTY, ILL., now has twenty four cheese and butter factories, some of which are very extensive, and several new ones are about to be established. The dairy business is a growing and profitable one in that county. A large amount of capital is invested in it, and the revenue derived therefrom is gradually making Kane one of the wealthiest, as it always has been one of the most enlightened and progressive, counties in the West.

THE Philadelphia Press believes that unless there is a change in the attitude of parties in Pennsylvania in the course of a few months, there will be three gubernatorial candidates in the field, and says: "The Greenback and Labor parties will probably unite on the same candidate. They cannot elect their nominees, but they will render the issue doubtful between the Republicans and Democrats."

THE Springfield Register announces that heretofore Ex-Gov. Palmer will control its editorial columns and be responsible for the sentiments contained therein. We always regarded the ex-governor as one of the most generous men in the state, but when he volunteers to be responsible for all the vagaries of Lou Southern (who is retained on the editorial staff) he assumes a load which even his good nature and broad shoulders are hardly adequate to carry.

THE Indianapolis Journal opposed the silver bill, but it comes down hard on this effect: "We think the President should sign the bill. Its passage is evidently demanded by the people, and recent votes show that it can and will be passed by both houses of Congress over his veto. A veto can do no good, and may do harm by prolonging debate, intensifying public feeling, and adding to the aspect of passivity which have already been sufficiently aroused on both sides."

In a letter to a Philadelphia friend in regard to charges against him Secretary Sherman writes:

You are mistaken in one thing, and that is that I ever wrote a letter to Anderson, or ever did anything in Louisiana which could even be construed into wrong. I believe the element in Louisiana that is endeavoring to stir up these prosecutions except by perjury and forgery. They sought to do this through Anderson and a Mrs. Jenks, but this utterly failed, and I have now letters from each of them that no such letter was received or was ever written. I do not fear the investigation of any act of mine connected with public office, and boldly defy any inquiry or investigation that may be made. I neither claim to be better than other men, nor am I, but in my public duty I have never consciously done a single act that I would not have done before the world without apology and explanation.

Just received, all the latest styles of Spring Hats, by Mrs. L. W. Hurd, corner of Merchants and Prairie streets, opposite the Postoffice. Feb. 18-1904

THE REPUBLICAN FEELING.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Feb. 20.

The house was yesterday the scene of a very lively political discussion. The immediate theme was the Louisiana prosecutions, and it opened up the whole subject of reconciliation. It must be said on behalf of the Democrats who made a rather sorry show, that they hardly had a fair chance. The weight of ability and of argument was altogether on the Republican side. Mr. Eugene Hale, of Maine, and General Garfield, of Ohio, were the chief speakers, and they gave candid, earnest and vigorous expression to the Republican sentiment of the country.

Their utterances are more significant because both of these able gentlemen are warm friends of the President and have looked with favor on his Southern policy. Mr. Hale frankly said that at the beginning he had watched the President's experiments with hope, and had believed it would meet with a generous return. In that expectation he had been utterly disappointed. Instead of conciliation on the other side, he had seen plighted faith broken, the most solemn pledges trampled on, and the most relentless political prosecution deliberately and systematically enforced. Mr. Hale justly denounced the recent action of the Louisiana authorities as a wanton and wicked violation of all public honor.

General Garfield was equally earnest. He struck a still higher key and took a still broader survey. As the leading representative of the President's own State, he is naturally and properly the friend of the President and the advocate of the President's policy so far as it is consistent with Republican convictions and with the public welfare. He threw a vivid and suggestive picture in a single stroke when he said the President is an optimist whose faith and hope are larger than that of most persons. How true! The President had gone to the verge of pacification—perhaps beyond it—and the response of the South had been proscriptive and persecutory. When asked whether the President had been supported by the Republicans of the North in his efforts for conciliation, General Garfield made the capital answer, "Yes, just so far as they had reason to believe a reciprocity of feeling would follow his efforts," which is the exact truth, admirably spoken.

Again General Garfield said the number of those who distrusted the result of the President's policy was increasing hour by hour, not because they wanted to doubt it, but because events were forcing them to do so. Then he rang out the declaration that Packard had been honestly elected—a belief which the Republicans of the whole country will applaud, as those of the House applauded it. And he closed by sharply turning on the Democracy, and showing that, while every effort towards conciliation was made on the Republican side, there was nothing on the other but persistent and malignant attempts to stir up strife and discord.

General Garfield is a true Republican—brave, liberal, sincere and candid. He honestly desires a broad national policy, but he yields nothing of that highest and truest Republicanism which is the safety of the Republic. He and Mr. Hale spoke the true Republican feeling. Congress applauded; the country will endorse it, and the White House ought to realize it.

TILDEN AND SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

"The most unfortunate incident of the late Presidential election," says the Mobile (Ala.) Register, "was the letter written by Mr. Tilden a short time before the election, saying he would veto any bill proposed to pay Southern war claims."

That letter, it seems, is the one great sin for which the Southern people cannot grant forgiveness. Wherever Tilden's name is mentioned at the South it is greeted with a sneer or a curse. The idea that the government owes and ought to pay all damages occasioned by the war is so firmly imbedded in the Southern mind that it will take two or three generations to root it out. As a question of policy, they sometimes say they do not expect payment, and they propose to ask it, but when they discuss "principle," as they call it, nine out of every ten of them will tell you that if the government had any respect for justice their claims would have been paid long ago. That they have not more persistently demanded their payment, is evidence of the "charity and forbearance of the Southern people."

Future aspirants for the Presidency will take warning from the fate of Tilden. No Democrat can be elected President without the votes of the "solid South," and while the "solid South" may not ask a pledge for the payment of Southern claims, it will support no one who is pledged against payment. The first Democratic House of Representatives after the war was but little else than an organized raid on the United States Treasury. While, with a great flourish of trumpets, it reduced the expenses of the government a few dollars, it did more to encourage the army of government claimants than had ever been done. The "solid South" is the Democratic party, and the "solid South" owns the war claims, and if she gets the power, will do herself justice by paying them. Make a note of it.

The last letter of Mr. Stanley is unusually interesting. He begins by relating how the Wangmans grinned with delight as they approached Zanesville. From Shanghai to Memphis the Wangmans expedition was received with Wangmans and Maburki, while, gleaming snow-white among the far-off verdure, were glimpses of Mogonyo, and even Tibu Tib so far forgot himself as to send the Wangmans a note to the Said bin-Said. The touching devotion of the Pachamba will take its place in history.

THE TELEPHONE.

That which would have seemed impossible a few years since, is now regarded as the legitimate fruit of our mental development and inventive genius.

The telegraph, sub-marine cable, and telephone, have each in its successive turn been thought the crowning marvel of the age. That a speech pronounced in Boston should report itself over the wires to an audience in Brooklyn, and a hymn played in New York should be audible in Washington, is indeed wonderful. But is it not equally wonderful that R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y., can through his peculiar system of diagnosis, and without seeing the patient, obtain an accurate and perfect knowledge of most chronic diseases as though he had made a personal examination? And is it not reasonable to suppose that as great progress has been made in the occult sciences as in the more tangible and readily-demonstrable problems of metaphysics, where each new invention is but the logical sequence of the one that precedes it? The failure of physicians to fulfill their promises has created a wide-spread feeling of distrust, but it is right to condemn all physicians because the greed or ignorance of a few induced them to do wrong? Many are prejudiced against Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines, and erroneously fancy them to be "snake-oils," but has not the doctor repeatedly disclaimed their ability to cure cancer, or give other than temporary relief where the lung was half wasted away? By dealing fairly with the people, he has earned their confidence, and built up a practice so large in the treatment of chronic diseases that the erection of the Grand Invalids' Hotel, at Buffalo, N. Y., to accommodate his patients, became a necessity. At an expense of nearly half a million dollars he has erected the largest and most complete sanatorium in the world. —Buffalo News.

A REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.

Philadelphia Ledger Item.

It is an extraordinary coincidence that in every contest for a seat in the present Democratic House of Representatives in Washington, the Democratic claimant has been right and the Republican claimant wrong. Such coincidences are in the nature of marvels. The doctrine of chances is very strongly against their occurrence in such unbroken line as that which marks the present session. Some years ago, when the Republicans controlled the House, it happened that Republican claimants were generally adjudged to be the right ones, but we fail to call to mind a session when the Republican was voted in every time. Occasionally a Democrat was allowed to go through, by way of furnishing an exception, in order to prove the whole-someness of the rule. But the majority of the present House do not admit exceptions. Doubtless some of the Democratic contestants were right, but the unbroken uniformity of the decisions of a Democratic House in favor of Democratic claimants, and the decisions in the Colorado and California cases, upon a wide door for suspicion that the scales of political justice are not held by equitable hands and that the adjustment of Congressional election cases are not the judicial judgments they used to be in the olden time at the Capitol of the nation.

AFTER all the talk there is little prospect for any legislation bearing upon the improvement of the common school system of Kentucky this year. This leads the Courier-Journal to remark: "One-third of the entire voting population of Kentucky cannot read the ticket they vote, and 150,000 children are growing up in ignorance of the mere elements of an English education." The Courier-Journal is level-headed on one thing, and that is the school question. It has hammered away at the education question with the pertinacity that ought to have accomplished something.

THE exportation of forest tree seeds is assuming dimensions in this country. California sends \$10,000 worth per year. The principal purchases are made for Germany, Austria, England, and the colonies in Australia and New Zealand, and at present the demand exceeds the supply. The seeds of the Oregon pine, known also as the yellow fir, are most in demand. The timber of that tree is as good as British oak for ship-building, and has been found sound after 100 years' use for this purpose. The South Sea colonies are planting the California red-wood tree extensively.

THE Roman Catholic population of the New England States, at the close of 1877, numbered 900,000, controlled by 594 priests and having 508 churches, 167 chapels and stations, 26 academies and select schools, 15 asylums and 6 hospitals. This is the one hundredth year since the introduction of Roman Catholicism into Boston, and the anniversary is to be celebrated.

A LAW fixing the maximum rates for passengers and freight in Missouri, goes into effect next month. By an act of the Legislature in 1868, the Missouri Pacific, the Hannibal and St. Joseph, the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs, the Iron Mountain, St. Louis & Kansas City, the Northern, and the St. Louis & San Francisco, were released from the State interference for ten years. The term is just expiring. The roads have been charging four and a half and five cents a mile. The law will reduce the rate to three cents on the main lines and four cents on the branches.

THE immigration from the older States into Nebraska, Kansas and Texas is increasing rapidly. It is predicted that the population of Kansas and Texas will be doubled within a year if the new comers continue to crowd in as they have been for the past six months.

TELEGRAPHIC WASHINGTON.

WHAT WILL HAYES DO?

Some say He will, and Some say He won't.

Anderson Sentenced.

THE LAST TIDAL WAVE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 25.—Opinions differ very much as to what course the President will take in regard to the Silver bill. Many persons believed on Saturday that the bill would receive the President's approval, and they founded their belief on the statements of officials who were supposed to reflect the President's views. To-day the same persons say that they have changed their opinion, and now expect an Executive veto. The President, so far as can be learned, has said nothing to indicate positively what he will do with the measure, which will be laid before him to-day. Inquiry of several Senators showed a diversity of opinion as to the President's probable action. Senator Allison said: "I don't know what the President will do, but my opinion is, that the bill will not be signed."

Senator Hamlin said: "I have not the slightest knowledge what the President intends doing, anything more than the man in the moon. I don't believe the President knows himself."

Senator Chaffee said: "I believe the President will sign the bill. It would be a petty spite not to do it, in the face of the two-thirds vote in both branches of Congress."

Friends of Senator Jones, of Nevada, say that the passage of the Silver bill, which insures his re-election to the Senate, contingent, of course, upon the election of a Republican Legislature.

The Treasury Department bought out of the bullion fund, on Monday last, enough silver, at 53 1/2 cents to run all the mints for thirty days, even if the Silver bill becomes a law immediately. This purchase was made in anticipation of the passage of the bill, and the temporary rise in silver. It is believed at the department that the rise in silver will not be permanent, but that the price has been put up by speculators, with the idea that the Government would have to enter the market and buy largely at once, which is not the case.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 25.—Thomas Anderson was called before the bar this morning. The motion in arrest of judgment was overruled, and when asked if he had anything to offer before his sentence, Anderson said that he considered his case a cruel persecution under the forms of law that he was in the power of the court, and ready to receive his sentence. Judge Whitaker answered that the accused had had a fair trial before an impartial jury, and that the verdict was fully justified by the evidence. He then sentenced Anderson, in consequence of the recommendation of the jury to the mercy of the court, to the lowest term under the law—two years at hard labor in the State Penitentiary, and costs. A suspension appeal was granted, returnable on Wednesday. A motion to transfer the case of Wells, Kemmer and Cusumano to the United States Court was filed, and will be heard on Wednesday, March 6.

PANAMA, Feb. 16.—The Star and Herald accounts from Cullao, of effects of the tidal wave, say the alarm is indescribable and damage incalculable. The oldest inhabitants state they have never seen anything to compare with the scenes of Sunday and Monday, Jan. 27th and 28th. The sea is covered with floating debris and immense waves thirty and forty feet high break over the mole and along the whole coast line, spreading havoc and destruction around them. Most of the wooden structures built for the Pacific Steam Navigation Co., and for other purposes, have been swept away. Coal for the English company, 2,000 tons, has disappeared, and merchandise on the dock has been completely ruined. The wheat mole, Chucinto mole, and Moiggo mole, are destroyed. Various timber yards, coal deposits and bathing establishments were greatly damaged. The railroad running from the dock to Chucinto, has been completely undermined. Eight persons were drowned. At Pisanqua, the condenser was broken to pieces and a considerable quantity of coal and salt-petre lost. In Iniquique, the earthquake shock was terrific and threw the whole town into a state of consternation and alarm. It lasted one minute and thirty seconds. This main shock was followed during the night by forty minor shocks. The landslides are reported along the railway. In Larioria, several houses fell and the steamer Karnak is reported lost.

TRENTON, Feb. 25.—Jacob R. Freese, for embezzling funds of depositors of the State Savings Bank, was sentenced, to-day, to three years in state prison, and two years for conspiracy to defraud, five years altogether. Louis K. Freese and Harry Freese, same offense, six months each in the county jail.

Choler Meats at Mr. Barry's old stand for 25 cents. [Feb. 18-1904]

WHAT A CALIFORNIA GARDEN CONTAINS.—The San Diego News sums up a garden in that city, owned by a Mr. Bayley: A guava tree, one and one-half years old, loaded with blossoms; a Sicily lemon, five years old, eighteen inches in circumference, on which are a number of lemons, one of which is one foot in circumference; a citron tree covered with blossoms; a pumalo orange, three years; one of the oranges now hanging on it measures one foot four inches in circumference; a Tahiti lemon, in full bloom; an orange seedling, only four years old, fifteen feet high; a pomegranate, two years old this season, bore twenty-four pomegranates; a Chinese lemon, three years old, hanging full of lemons; a nectarine, one year old, eight feet high; an olive, three and a half years old, eighteen feet high; a mandarin orange, four years old, on which were over four hundred blossoms a few weeks since. Besides these there are other varieties of limes, a Turkish fig tree, the white Asher fig, Maltese blood orange, Japanese persimmon, peach, etc.

GEN. SHERMAN does not seem to share in his wife's beliefs. A Washington letter says: "Gen. Sherman danced the lancers with great vivacity at Mrs. Lowry's party a few nights since, for he doesn't share his wife's prejudices about dancing; and when asked if the pope's death wouldn't prevent his tripping the light fantastic, he answered: 'No, indeed; what do I care for popes? They can make another pope.'"

MACON COUNTY COURT.

MONDAY, FEB. 25.

Court convened at one o'clock p. m., and disposed of cases as follows: Armstrong Warren vs. W. H. Culbertson, et al. Trial by court; decision reserved. Rebecca Brownlee vs. Reuben Brownlee. Defendant defaulted; damages assessed at \$131.

In the case of Isaac Vantriss vs. A. M. Corn, previously tried, damages assessed at \$2,231.

Samuel McRoberts vs. Fred Aboltz. Dismissed by plaintiff.

Kate M. Chambers vs. John H. Myers, et al. Trial by court, pending which adjourned to 8 o'clock Tuesday morning.

TUESDAY, FEB. 26.

Court convened pursuant to adjournment. The case of assessment toll No. 2 was continued, after which the case of Chambers vs. Myers was resumed and occupied the attention of the court during the morning.

Adjourned to one o'clock p. m.

PRINCETON, ILL., Feb. 25.—

Some persons entered the Princeton Tiltam office during Saturday night and emptied about forty cases of type upon the floor. No clew as yet to the perpetrators of the outrage.

HAVE YOU TRIED IT.

We refer to that most remarkable compound, Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound, for coughs, colds, blood-spitting, weak lungs, croup, whooping cough, asthma, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs and throat. Probably no similar preparation ever before so quickly found its way into public favor as this. Its sale in our community is simply enormous. Those who have been disappointed in other so-called remedies, are specially invited to try this. Be sure to get the genuine Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound. There are imitations in the market. Trial size, 10 cents. Regular sizes, 50 cents and One Dollar. For sale by Dr. J. A. Stoner, Druggist, Decatur, Ill.

Very pleasant, and always effective as Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup, and no physic required. Ask us.

Feb. 1—18-1904

See the new styles of shoes at Barber & Baker's.

THE Great Popularity of the "Old Dominion" Buck Gloves and Handkerchiefs has induced parties, both in Decatur and surrounding towns, to sell inferior gloves under this name. None are genuine unless stamped "Geo. Ott" on the inside, and to be had only of

Oct. 2—18-1904 LARK & SERRAVER

Newest Patterns Smith's "ENGLISH" Tapestry Luggage, \$1.00 per yard, at Dec. 24-1904 LARK & SERRAVER

Leave Orders at Abel & Locke's exclusive carpet store for whitewashing, calico painting, patching, plastering and repairing exteriors. All orders promptly attended to.

Feb. 11-1904

Great Bargains in Carpets and Window Shades, at Linn & Scruggs.

DECATUR BUILDING AND BONDING ASSOCIATION.—By order of the Board of Directors a fifth series of the capital stock of said Association will be issued, to date from the first Tuesday of March. Subscriptions received and information furnished at the office of Warren & Dunfee.

H. M. WINTER, President.

B. K. DUFFEE, Secretary.

Feb. 15-1904

Redemption Notices.

To J. K. Needer, or whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that at a sale of lands and town lots for state, county and special taxes, made in pursuance of law, in the county of Macon and state of Illinois, on the 23rd day of June, A. D. 1876, I purchased the following described tract of land, to-wit: Lot 3 and 4, block 1, of the town of Macon, and that the time of the redemption thereof from said sale will expire on the 23rd day of June, A. D. 1878.

To J. M. Foster, or whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that at a sale of lands and town lots for state, county and special taxes, made in pursuance of law, in the county of Macon and state of Illinois, on the 23rd day of June, A. D. 1876, I purchased the following described town lot, to-wit: Lot 3 and 4, block 1, of the town of Macon, and that the time of the redemption thereof from said sale will expire on the 23rd day of June, A. D. 1878.

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Feb. 15-1904 B. K. DUFFEE

HAYS & BARTHOLOMEW. ONE-PRICE CASH HOUSE.

25 NORTH WATER STREET. DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

ABOUT TWENTY SETS ALASKA MINK, SEAL AND MINK FURS, AT LESS THAN COST.

Our Entire Stock of DRESS GOODS, except BLACK SILKS, BLACK CASHMERES and BLACK ALPACAS and MOHAIRS, AT COST.

Balance of our Stock of White and Colored BLANKETS, BEAVERS, FUR BEAVERS and HEAVY FLANNELS, AT COST.

Prices on all Goods, except Domestic Goods reduced.

A splendid time to buy Goods for CASH.

Decatur, Jan. 4, 1878 44x17

S. EINSTEIN'S CLEARANCE SALE OF DRY GOODS!

I will, from this day, sell my Entire Stock of DRESS GOODS, CASHMERES, BLACK ALPACAS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, SHAWLS, Etc., at COST. Also, my Entire Stock of

NOTIONS!

and Ladies' and Gent's FURNISHING GOODS. Call and examine my prices before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place—

NO. 21 NORTH WATER STREET

Decatur, Jan. 5, 1878 44x17

EXAMINE!

As they are WARRANTED To DO QUICKER & BETTER BAKING, USE ONE-THIRD LESS FUEL, TO LAST LONGER AND HAVE DOUBLE THE CONVENIENCES of any other line of Stoves in America. Highlight Stove. For any kind of fuel. Price range from \$18.00 to \$45.00. Sold by some Hardware Dealers everywhere.

Redemption Notices.

To Wm. Benton, or whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that at a sale of lands and town lots for state, county and special taxes, made in pursuance of law, in the county of Macon and state of Illinois, on the 23rd day of June, A. D. 1876, for the taxes for the year 1875, I purchased the following described tract of land, to-wit: Lot 3 and 4, block 1, of the town of Macon, and that the time of the redemption thereof from said sale will expire on the 23rd day of June, A. D. 1878.

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JOHN N. HILL

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution to me directed by the Court of Macon county, Illinois, in favor of James A. Thompson, vs. Henry C. Loring, I have levied upon the following described property, to-wit: Lot 3 and 4, block 1, of the town of Macon, and that the time of the redemption thereof from said sale will expire on the 23rd day of June, A. D. 1878.

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To Wm. Benton, or whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that at a sale of lands and town lots for state, county and special taxes, made in pursuance of law, in the county of Macon and state of Illinois, on the 23rd day of June, A. D. 1876, for the taxes for the year 1875, I purchased the following described tract of land, to-wit: Lot 3 and 4, block 1, of the town of Macon, and that the time of the redemption thereof from said sale will expire on the 23rd day of June, A. D. 1878.

JOHN N. HILL

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